(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2698.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1798.

To the FREEMEN of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE's counties.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE True Whig of '76, in his addreſs to you, contends "Mr. Sprigg's votes do him honour, that his conduct, as your repreſentative in congreſs, needs only to be fairly and candidly ſtated to be generally *approved*." A critic, who read this paſſage, judged it ought to read, *diſapproved*, to render it correct.

The True Whig gives us a probable and a very alarming hint.—He aſſerts, "the friends of arbitrary power at one period, will ſhew themſelves to be the enemies of liberty at another."—The moſt arbitrary, and the moſt preſuming power now on earth, and the moſt *dangerous to our repoſe, is France*, and the friends of that lawleſs power in this country are not yet convinced of it. They may, however, conformable to the ſaid intimation, *convince us yet to our coſt, they are the real enemies of liberty.* The author, I dare ſay, would conſtrue the ſentence differently. Men who read and hear with a different ſpirit, generally view things through a different medium, or underſtand from different impreſſions. Impartiality is a virtue the beſt of us find it difficult to attain. It is indeed frequently hung too high to be eaſily reached. I, however, profeſs myſelf a friend, and invite the queſtion to be fairly decided in the liſt of argument and reaſon. For the preſent I only contend Great-Britain, the power alluded to, is not a tyrannical government, or the tories enemies of American liberty. They are all manifeſtly the faſt friends of the preſent adminiſtration, and decided foes of France; and that ſounding the charge at this time is *unwiſe* and *ungenerous*. The True Whig further informs us, thoſe who ſupport Mr. Sprigg's election are admirers of the great and illuſtrious Waſhington, "that they will reſpect and revere his name and character as long as liberty ſhall be deemed a bleſſing, and patriotiſm a virtue."—I wiſh this beautiful ſentiment, this affectionate declaration, had been further animated, by annexing the following words, and, we approve, and will ſupport, in the time of *emergency and danger, his political opinion*, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes.—The illuſtrious Waſhington, I dare believe, enjoys the approbation of the good and wiſe every where—His merits and his virtues will meet the plaudits of admiring ages alſo.—But methinks in his life-time, his delicacy forbid the ſound of popular praiſe.—I am ſure he would rather hear of our exertions and of our *unanimity*, than our praiſes. The venerable general, however, will, in his turn, eſteem the men who will ſtrengthen the arm of government; who are diſpoſed to retaliate, not invite, the aggreſſions of France; who will ſupport, not diſtract, the councils of our country.—Our fears are not from England, or any ſuppoſed friends of England; with them we have no controverſy; our enmity has long ſubſided, or in reaſon and decency, ought to have ſubſided, conformable to the declaration of American independence; henceforth we deem them as we deem the reſt of mankind, *enemies in war, friends in peace*; which friendſhip recommenced at the peace, and ſolemnly renewed in the ſeveral treaties of amity and commerce. It is the height of abſurdity and inſanity to continue an implacable animoſity towards a nation with whom we have been long at peace, and who is daily manifeſting her friendſhip for us, by an accommodating ſpirit. And what do we? Perſiſt in rewarding them by entertaining mean ſuſpicious jealouſies, and to render our ſituation ſtill more hazardous, irritate them by inſulting expreſſions, ſpurn with contempt the proffered kindneſs of ancient friends, and fly with ardour into the arms of a proſtitute, defiled with human gore, to be embraced to death, or to enjoy the melancholy proſpect of ſeeing them, in our expiring moments, with their bloody hands entwined, dance about our females, wives and lovely daughters, to the tune of Ca Ira, liberty and equality! Forbid it gracious Heaven!

Our political and commercial relation with England, ought to induce us to eſteem them as the moſt natural ally—That we are intereſted in her fate is obvious—if that bulwark of the world falls before the gaping and devouring power of France, this continent would not be long, before it felt the effects of the dreadful exploſion.

All muſt now admit, the Britiſh arms ſtand us in good ſtead, by withſtanding the power of France and her formidable allies, and diverting their attention from us; and may they never ceaſe to diſcontinue the dire conteſt, until our fears are ſubſided, and the freedom of the commercial world ſecured; may we profit by their brave and virtuous efforts, and be thankful.

The peaceable man, who loves order and covets tranquillity, I am ſure will approve my prayer. The man of property ſhould be alarmed at the rapid approaches of anarchy and rapacity, that in an ill-fated hour might ſoon eaſe him of his wealth, and deſtroy the funded ſyſtem, titles, eſtates, and all confidence—the property man, above all men, ſhould, at this critical time, diſtinguiſh himſelf as a determined friend of government, and a foe to lawleſs power. A wiſe, vigilant and diſcerning people, have now an opportunity of ſhewing their circumſpection in the choice of a repreſentative.—It is viſible to every intelligent perſon, we have had ſeveral gentlemen in congreſs ſtriving to diſguſt the people with the government, protracting the buſineſs of the ſeſſion by unneceſſary lengthy debates, and, if votes and ſpeeches are a teſt of principles, there is a ſtrong preſumption there were many among them attached to the intereſt of France, rather than the true intereſt of America—I am apt to think no part of this imputation can apply to Mr. Sprigg, but it is with real concern I find that gentleman is charged with harmonizing occaſionally in ſentiment with them, when it was his duty to leſſen their number by his oppoſing voice, unluckily thereby becoming the dupe of that party—that his name is among thoſe who were oppoſed to brighten the chain of friendſhip with Great-Britain, and indiſpoſed to diſſolve the treaty with France, I am not diſpoſed rigidly to ſcrutinize or repeat the objectionable votes, or the principles which influenced thoſe votes—I know not whether the gentleman was enchanted, like many more, with that deluſive ſong, gratitude and obligation to France, or that he at any time profeſſed it as the rule of his obedience. Many of the friends and admirers of Mr. Sprigg, are however, known to be ſeduced by that honeſt, but injurious impreſſion; attachment and obligation to an old parent country. Few men admit, or all has forgot, but that we ſhould forget ourſelves, run oppoſite to the firſt law of Nature, and ſacrifice our intereſt at the ſhrine of the moſt imperious power on earth, is marvelloufly unfortunate. No man, I believe, imputes to Mr. S. that he embraced any new error, that he attempted to form any new alliance, that he neglected his poſt in congreſs, or in any inſtance acted contrary to what he deemed the ſentiments of his conſtituents, knowing that he left them moſtly Frenchmen in affection, and abhorring the idea of warring againſt new friends. He has therefore a claim on our indulgence for the paſt. If he erred againſt the true intereſt of the community, it was becauſe the community firſt erred againſt themſelves; left without inſtructions, and beſet with artful and powerful declaimers, he acquitted himſelf as well as moſt young men in like circumſtances perhaps would have done; the *ſagacious*, while they ſee the propriety of his apology, ſhould diſplay more circumſpection in future.

The gentleman's private character is known to be unexceptionable, his public he has ſubmitted to two ſorts of hearers, one friendly, the other hoſtile. The firſt heard his defence with pleaſure, conceived every argument ſatisfactory, every evidence concluſive; and his definitive political ſyſtem expedient, and on that ground propoſed to vote for him; the other conceived both principles and arguments had their weak and vulnerable part; that ſatisfactory reaſons were not aſſigned why he ſo firmly adhered to firſt impreſſions, vindicating a deſpicable peace ſyſtem, and the propriety of perſevering in them, at a time too when they appear no longer practicable, when it becomes daily more and more imprudent, diſgraceful to our character, and deſtructive to our proſperity. Labouring as we do, as the preſident wiſely obſerved, under a war of one ſide only, a ſyſtem, when contraſted with our reſentment towards Great-Britain, is extremely ridiculous, and as long as we will paſſively ſubmit, France will find it her intereſt to fleece us, nay, and demand indemnification too for the loſs of her iſlands, and as they recoil at the indignity and repeated injuries ſuſtained, and likely to be ſuſtained, they would rather manfully ſeek reſtitution by war than meanly make further ſacrifices by peace. On this ground that gentleman's election will be oppoſed by them. They have not now to be informed the directors of France calculate upon turning our diviſions to their own advantage, and as theſe diviſions have hitherto been diſgraceful and ruinous, they propoſe to act in ſuch a manner as to acquit themſelves from the reproachful ſtigmas of being acceſſary to their own undoing, or to any calamity that may hereafter befal us, knowing unanimity in our national councils is the grand deſideratum towards preventing it.

Mr. Thomas's character and credit appears reſpectable, his political creed I have been told is unexceptionable. He has avowed his determination to cooperate with government in ſupporting the dignity and independence of the country in oppoſition to thoſe who may be indiſpoſed to retrieve or ſuſtain our ſinking credit. Fellow-citizens, you are now invited to pay a ſerious regard to the emergencies of the times—behold the deſolating ſcenes of Europe, the unhappy *conſequences of diviſion*; if *you like them invite danger, remember there is no appeal*; if you are *wanting to yourſelves on the day of trial, remember there is no remedy*. I ſhall have one conſolation that I have done my duty. The man of ſenſibility would be alarmed at making a falſe ſtep on the brow of a precipice, be ye alſo alarmed at the proſpect of impending evil, and the indiſpoſition of thouſands to remove or prevent that evil; thus circumſtanced the moſt unſuſpicious will ſee cauſe to be watchful; the moſt ſuſpicious the neceſſity of placing ſome confidence in the executive adminiſtration, as a neceſſary barrier to prevent the violation of our conſtitution, and the introduction of ſome deſpicable government, under the control and influence of France—forget not the ſpirit of party aſſails us within, and a vindictive foe threatens us without. The late intelligence from Louiſiana and the Havanna are gloomy, but additional motives for rouſing your vigilance and re-animating national exertions—remember the piracies of France have compelled our government to act defenſively, and, in all human probability, thoſe and many other conſiderations will ſoon conſtrain them to act offenſively, under the formality of a declared war—be aſſured it is not becauſe the Britiſh treaty was made that the French piracies prevail, as many repeatedly aſſert. Have the Swedes, Danes, &c. recently made Britiſh treaties? No, they are tempted by our wants and our weakneſs; they rely on the ſtrength of the Jacobinical party in this country to ſuffer them to go all or any length with impunity. Let them go on cries Gallatin! Stop them with a vengeance ſhould be your reply and your inſtructions. Of *two evils* you'll *chuſe the leaſt*; there is no other *alternative*, WAR OR INFAMY. Manfully, therefore, meet the war with all its extremities, if neceſſary, and ſtipulate with your intended repreſentative (previous to election) that he will vigorouſly promote war meaſures, and ſtand by the government.

I can have no poſſible motive in this addreſs diſtinct from your good. Party prejudices and election tricks I have ever deſpiſed. To Mr. Thomas I am unknowing and unknown. With Mr. Sprigg I am in habits of friendſhip, and has for years enjoyed my moſt affectionate eſteem. But friendſhip or life ought not to be prized too highly when our country's good and the intereſt of poſterity claims the ſacrifice.—If Mr. Sprigg is attached to our government from principle, and will with them agree to oppoſe the inſidious deſigns of France, he will not heſitate, I ſhould ſuppoſe, to avow it—in that caſe I conceive no objection can lie. If he will not, the preſumption is, there is ſomething radically defective, ſome ſecret predilection to France, or a continued repugnance to be bound by inſtructions, which he cannot or will not ſubdue, and as his oppoſers conceive it their duty to weaken the minority band, and as they deem our conſtitutional government too precious to be heedleſsly ſacrificed, he will leſſen, moſt aſſuredly, inſtead of increaſing the number of his friendly ſupporters; both candidates profeſs to have a common intereſt with us—both are equally concerned in our proſperity, and intereſted in our happineſs. But different conceptions are entertained of the beſt mode of promoting that intereſt, or ſecuring that happineſs; the gentlemen have, no doubt, 'ere this maturely and patiently conſidered our interior and exterior relation, and muſt of courſe ſee the neceſſity of rouſing the ſleepy ſons of war, and diſplay, before it is too late, a generous emulation in ſcouting prejudice and acting manly and conſiſtently. I am not diſpoſed to inquire now into the merits or aſcertain the influencing principles that will beſt animate the exertions or public ſervices of the reſpective candidates; it is enough that I reſerve my own mind open to conviction. In the mean-time I have the pleaſure of knowing the minority in congreſs are growing more and more unpopular, and deſervedly too, *or we as a nation appear as a tranſient meteor in the theatre* of the world to buzz *and blaze for the moment* and expire ſhamefully.—I truſt Mr. Sprigg's good ſenſe (as alſo his friends) will point out to them the neceſſity, or rather the propriety, of abandoning their former poſition as untenable, there is no crime in being of one mind in January and another in October, when that change is the reſult of ſound reflection. May Mr. Sprigg be propelled to ſhift his ground, becauſe the community have ſhifted theirs, may he prefer adhering *to the majority of the people, than to the minority in congreſs*, to a new ſyſtem that will embrace liberal ſentiments and the public good, rather than to the old which diſgraces and ruins us; that ſyſtem which can diſcard old animoſities and riſe ſuperior to prejudice would prove now a glorious triumph worthy an active, a generous and independent mind, the lover of his country and of truth.

I conclude with a hope the author of the addreſs, and the reſpectable friends he alludes to, may prove as eminently conſpicuous in diſcarding national prejudice as the good old general they admire, and be like him prompt *to vindicate the American name and character*. Behold your country's honour bleeds at every pore, and the voice of reaſon cries aloud to arms, and revenge your country's wrongs.

A TRUE WHIG of 1798.

LONDON, *July* 20.

THOUGH the Iriſh rebels expect the aſſiſtance of France, we are informed that they only require ſuch a force as may be neceſſary to put them in

poſſeſſion of the command of the iſland. They have accordingly aſked for 8000 men. The French, on the other hand, whoſe views are of a different nature, are ſaid to have offered to ſend over 45,000 men, if they can eſcape the vigilance, or overcome the oppoſition of our fleets.

A letter from Clonmell, dated June 29, ſays, "This day the Clare militia and Hompeſch's dragoons, returned to their former quarters from the county Wexford, to the great joy of all the inhabitants of this town. Baron Hompeſch has brought the pleaſing account of the rebels at the barony of Forth having ſurrendered themſelves to the diſcretion of general Lake, who pardoned them all, except the officers, who were ſhot in the moſt public manner."

NASSAU, (N. P.) *Auguſt* 14.

By ſome wrecking veſſels juſt arrived from the weſtward, a report is brought of a ſevere action having lately taken place between two Spaniſh king's brigs, and the Hero privateer, Cockburn, of this port. The circumſtances are thus related—The Hero had captured a valuable Spaniſh ſhip out of a fleet, to which there were brigs and other armed veſſels convoy. Immediately after taking poſſeſſion of the prize, the two brigs bore down for her; and the only alternative in captain Cockburn's power was to abandon his prize, or engage the two brigs to favour her getting off. With the unanimous voice of his people, he adopted the latter, and a warm action ſoon commenced.—By ſuperior addreſs he prevented both of the veſſels acting with much effect at the ſame time; and at laſt compelled one of them, formerly the Hezekiah of Bermuda, to ſtrike. At this moment the ſmoke clearing away, a large ſhip either of the line or a frigate, was ſeen coming down under a preſs of ſail; ſhe ſoon got within gun ſhot, when the Hero was obliged to relinquiſh her hardly earned acquiſition.

There is no account received of the ſhip that was taken poſſeſſion of.

Auguſt 28.

On Saturday arrived here from convoying two homeward bound veſſels to the latitude of 32, and cruiſe, his majeſty's ſloop of war Muſketo, captain Whyte.

Off the coaſt of South-Carolina, the Muſketo had a rencontre with the American revenue brig Unanimity, captain Cochran; reſpecting which our readers will find ample details in the following extract:

Extract from the Muſketo's log-book.

"Nothing remarkable occurred till the 29th July, at 1 P. M. diſcovered at brig bearing down on us under her topſails. Suppoſing her to be a cruiſer, cleared for action. At 2h. 30m. the brig hauled her wind on the ſtarboard tack, hoiſted American colours, and made all ſail on the wind. The Muſketo inſtantly tacked, fired a gun, and hoiſted Engliſh colours. At 3, the brig tacked and ſtood in for the land, bearing W. by S. On paſſing us, fired a ſhot a-head to bring her to; they paying no attention to this, but making off as faſt as poſſible, captain Whyte ordered four ſhot to be fired at them. Tacked and chaſed the brig. At 5. P. M. the brig was cloſe in with the breakers, off Dewees's Inlet, 22 miles N. of Charleſton bar. She then tacked; we did the ſame; finding that the Muſketo could completely cut him off from the ſuperiority in ſailing, tacked again, and wore round for the breakers; inſtantly followed her, and fired as our guns would bear. The brig returned a broadſide, put his helm hard a weather, and run on ſhore. The Muſketo being then cloſe to the breakers, and in quarter leſs three fathoms water, captain Whyte not having any perſon on board who had been on that part of the coaſt before judged it moſt prudent to haul the ſhip off into deeper water. At 5h. 30m. tacked with intention to ſtand in, deſtroy the brig, and if poſſible ſave the priſoners, which would have been difficult as the ſea was then making a fair roll over her. The man on the maſt head called out, a ſtrange ſail on the ſtarboard bow, bearing down on us.—Suppoſing it to be a pilot boat, hove to, and made the ſignal for a pilot. At 6th. 30m. the pilot came along ſide, and to captain Whyte's utter aſtoniſhment, informed him, the brig he had driven aſhore, was the Unanimity of 14 ſix pounders and 65 men belonging to the ſtate of South Carolina, and had ſailed that morning from Charleſton on a cruiſe. On board the pilot boat were ſeveral gentlemen of reſpectabilty who had witneſſed the greater part of this day's proceedings.

BOSTON, *September* 12.

The packet letters from England all accord in the idea, that the French Directory deprecate an open war with the United States;—that they have heard of the ſpirit and unanimity which pervades the continent;—that they have received an agent from the Jefferſon party, adviſing to temporiſing meaſures; and that the probability was they would ſend an envoy or envoys to try their ſkill in America.

The emperor of Ruſſia has improved upon the French Directory's preſs-gag plan. The latter ſwear that French printers may print; but that they ſhall print only what ſuits their ſovereign will and pleaſure;—whereas the Ruſſian director ſwears the printers ſhall print nothing. It is aſtoniſhing, with what facility one tyrant imitates another.

The Swediſh government has been neceſſitated to emit a paper currency. In detailing the cauſes which has produced the neceſſity, they ſay, it is partly to be attributed, "To the reclamations which the Swedes have made, in vain, to the French goverament, for the ſum of 15,000,000 rix dollars, the amount of the cargoes of the ſhips taken from them." If the Swedes had reſented the fraternal ſqueezes of the French with American ſpirit, they would not have been left to make their idle reclamations; or deplore a ſituation the moſt degrading to a nation—that of emitting a paper medium.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 17.

The following melancholy facts, will ſhew the neceſſity of a careful attention to domeſtics and others, who may be left in the city at this diſtreſſing period:

A man was found the day before yeſterday, in a houſe in Front near Walnut-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the Green tree pump. The corpſe was firſt diſcovered, by the very offenſive ſmell which was found to proceed from the houſe.—From the time that has elapſed, ſince the family left the houſe, the corpſe, it is thought, muſt have been laying there at leaſt a month—it was in ſo high a ſtate of putrefaction, when diſcovered, that it was removed by pieces to the coffin, in which it was depoſited!

A man was found in a houſe in S. Water-ſtreet, near Cheſnut, it is ſuppoſed that he had been dead near three weeks—it was diſcovered by a man having occaſion to go into the houſe for ſome things which he had left—on opening the door, there was ſuch a ſtench come out of the houſe, that he was obliged to retreat.

A negro man entered the houſe and found the body of a man almoſt devoured by vermin; information was given at the health office, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon——the people waited tell 8 in the evening, and heard nothing from the health office—two black men were hired for 16 dollars, to take the corpſe and throw it in the river——This morning it was ſeen floating in the dock.

A man was found dead in a ſail loft yeſterday morning—the people near the ſail loft ſay, that he was well Saturday at noon.

September 18.

Serious diſturbances at the gaol.

This morning between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, an attempt of the moſt alarming nature was made by a party of the criminals, in the eaſt wing of the gaol, to deſtroy their keepers, and effect their eſcape. It was ſucceſsfully repelled by the ſpirited conduct of Robert Wharton, Eſq; and one or two others.

It appears, that, taking advantage of the viſit of the attending phyſician, the villians ſeized upon the key of their apartment, forced their way out, knocked down Mr. Evans, one of the keepers, and cried out to the other criminals to come to their aſſiſtance. At the moment an axe was lifted to diſpatch Mr. Evans, Mr. Wharton, who had been in a different quarter of the gaol, flew to his aſſiſtance, wounded his opponent mortally, and beat back the others. Mr. Evans recovering, and ſupported by the active exertions of Mr. Gueſs, (and a negro, one of the criminals, who laudably oppoſed the deſign of the miſcreants) they ſucceeded in driving the whole body into their apartment, after having mortally wounded three of the ringleaders.

To the undaunted bravery and prompt exertions of our worthy fellow-citizen Mr. R. Wharton, ſufficient praiſe cannot be given. By his ſpirited conduct, ſeconded by Mr. Evans and Mr. Gueſs, the deſigns of theſe moſt abandoned wretches have been happily fruſtrated, and the city probably preſerved from deveſtation, or pillage.

In conſequence of the fever having made its appearance in the gaol, a part of the criminals are about to be removed to Weſt Cheſter gaol. The females have been removed to Morris's building.

We have not time to notice the different reports that are circulating reſpecting the origin of the buſineſs this morning——Some talk of a party out-doors, that were to have joined the one from the gaol if ſucceſsful—Others repreſent it in a leſs dangerous point of view. However, we ſhould be prepared for the worſt.

BALTIMORE, *September* 21.

Arrived, brig Regent, captain Potts, from Madeira, which he left the 16th Auguſt, who has politely furniſhed us with the following articles:

The day he left Madeira, an American brig arrived there from Malaga which brought the news of general Buonaparte, with his fleet and army being blockaded in the iſland of Malta, and that it was expected he would be obliged to ſurrender to admiral Nelſon, whoſe ſquadron conſiſted of 18 ſail of the line beſides frigates. The intelligence was received at Malaga by a Genoeſe ſhip, which the captain had made to be the truth.

Arrived at Madeira the ſame day, the Britiſh ſloop of war Brilliant, from a cruiſe. Off the Canaries had fallen in with two French 36 gun frigates, who gave chace to the Brilliant. One of them got along ſide, when a running fight of four hours was kept up in which the Frenchman loſt his fore and mizen maſts, had eight men drowned and a number killed and wounded. Her conſort coming up before ſhe could be boarded, obliged the Brilliant to ſheer off.

NORFOLK, *September* 15.

Conſtitution's prize!

In our laſt paper we mentioned the arrival of a ſhip of war taken by the United States' frigate Conſtitution; we are now enabled to furniſh our readers with the following ſtatement:

On the 8th inſt. in lat. 33, 10, long. 70, at 6 A. M. they diſcovered a ſail, to which they gave chace; at 10 o'clock they got along ſide and fired a ſhot over her, on which ſhe hoiſted Engliſh colours and fired a ſhot to leeward.—The third lieutenant was ſent on board of her, and on ſearching, found they had laid a train of gunpowder to the magazine to blow up the ſhip; the officers were dreſſed in the French naval uniform, and ſaid they were French royaliſts, and were bound from Jamaica to Philadelphia; they had a commiſſion from the Engliſh government, and a regiſter and clearance from Jamacia, all of which appear to be counterfeits; they have no articles, ſhipping paper, or log-book on board; the crew are made up of ſeven French officers, Frenchmen, Spaniards, three Engliſhmen, Portugueſe, Italians, one American, Dutch, and ſeveral negroes, in all about 75 men. A Britiſh officer, his lady and two children, and an American gentleman (of Baltimore) are paſſengers. She is called the Niger, is built of cedar by the Spaniards, was taken by the Britiſh 2 or 3 years ago, and ſold at Jamaica;—ſhe mounts 24 guns nine and twelve pounders, is coppered, well ſound, and is a remarkable fine veſſel, it appears that ſhe has a large ſum of money on board, as well as 30 hogſheads of ſugar and 15 puncheons of rum; the crew have a great deal of money, and every one of them an American-made trunk full of goods, cloaths, &c. which it is ſuppoſed they have plundered.

One of the ſeamen on board the Conſtitution has ſworn that ſeven months ago he belonged to a ſchooner from Portſmouth, N. H. which was taken by a French privateer, on board of which the boatſwain of the Niger was an officer, who ſtripped him and the crew naked, and ſent them into Guadaloupe.—They have behaved in a cruel manner to the paſſengers, whom they turned out of the cabbin, and, we underſtand, had attempted to poiſon them by giving them drugs in their wine.

There was every reaſon to believe the ſhip was cruiſing, as ſhe was not conſigned to any perſon in Philadelphia, and it is ſuppoſed has different ſets of papers. They had Engliſh and national colours both bent when boarded by the officers of the Conſtitution; they ſailed from Port-Royal to Port-Antonio with a few hands, and took the remainder on board at that place.

It alſo appears they could not ſtay at Jamaica in conſequence of a proclamation iſſued by the governor of Jamaica, of which the ſubjoined are the heads:

The commander in chief has, with the advice of the privy council, iſſued a proclamation, under the alien bill, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, ordering that after the firſt day of September next, all veſſels having French people on board, arriving at Port-Royal from St. Domingo, ſhall not be ſuffered to paſs the forts until the French paſſengers are carried on ſhore and examined with regard to their principles before John Ramſay and Dennis O'Farrel, Eſq'rs. appointed by the proclamation commiſſioners of police, who will judge whether they are proper perſons to have certificates granted them to go at large in the iſland—and all French people of every deſcription now here, [Denezens and naturalized ſubjects excepted] are to repair before the honourable John Jaques, Kean Oſborne, Simon Taylor, Henry Shirly, and Alexander Shaw, Eſq'rs. to be examined by them and to receive from them police tickets, otherwiſe to be conſidered improper perſons to reſide in this iſland; and every French perſon travelling in the iſland without a police ticket, is to be taken up and carried before any juſtice of the peace, and in caſe of his or her not giving a ſatisfactory reaſon for his or her being without it, and the magiſtrate have reaſon to ſuppoſe he or ſhe is going about with ſiniſter views, to keep him or her in ſafe cuſtody and ſend notice thereof to the commander in chief.

[The above prize, it is probable is the ſhip Niger, noted for her activity in carrying American veſſels into the Mole, where they had their trial, and frequently their condemnation, before the tribunal of judge Combaud.]

Lieut. Claiborne is making preparations to receive the priſoners at Fort Norfolk, where they will be landed in 2 or 3 days.

By a gentleman paſſenger, we learn, that the Niger, 3 days after ſhe was out, retook the outward bound Jamaica ſhips Favourite and Bouſhy Park, captured a ſhort time before by a French privateer, and ſent them into Port-Antonio.

By the ſame gentleman we are alſo informed, that Jeremie was evacuated on the 12th ult. by the Britiſh, and they had accounts at Jamaica that they had alſo commenced the evacuation of Cape Nichola Mole.

Annapolis, September 27.

Extract of a letter from the Governor of Maryland to the Preſident of the United States, dated April 18, 1798.

"My official duty having led me to this correſpondence, I cannot ſuffer the occaſion to paſs without expreſſing the entire ſatisfaction which I, and I believe all others, feel in the meaſures the preſident has purſued for adjuſting our differences with the French republic. They are ſo marked with wiſdom, moderation and juſtice, that they ought, if ſimilar virtues had been diſplayed on the ſide of France, to have terminated to the honour and intereſt of both nations. I hope, and am willing to believe, that when the inſtructions and the negotiation ſhall be fairly and impartially viewed, that both at home and abroad they muſt as they ought unite all men of candour and virtue, in entertaining the moſt honourable and favourable ſentiments of our faith and juſtice.

"It is now high time indeed to end our differences on all minor ſubjects of diſcuſſion, and to unite and ſave the honour, dignity, and intereſt of the country, as well from open as ſecret attacks. And to this great end all my hopes and wiſhes are directed."

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

Dr. Church's Cough Drops,

Is a medicine unequalled by any in the world, prepared (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor,

DR. CHURCH, FROM LONDON,

At his medicine Office, No. 1, South Third-ſtreet, (next Market) Philadelphia,

And at his houſe New-York.

The following caſes are ſubjoined as proofs of its efficacy, ſelected from a number amounting to upwards of ONE THOUSAND!

AFFIDAVIT.

Jacob Macpherſon of Paternoſter Row, Spital-fields, voluntarily maketh oath before me, that he was grievouſly afflicted with a violent cough, ſhortneſs of breath, pain in his breaſt, loſs of appetite, night ſweats, and conſtantly expectorated a very conſiderable quantity of glutinous matter, could not go to reſt on account of the difficulty of breathing, but uſed to be propped up in his bed by pillows—that he laboured under this afflicting malady for upwards of eight years; his conſtitution was emaciated to an alarming degree, and his body greatly waſted and fallen away—that after having the advice of many medical gentlemen, without receiving any eſſential relief, he applied to Dr. James Church, Finſbury Square, and by taking his medicine, called Church's Cough Drops, and attending to his advice he is now reſtored to perfect health, nor has he a ſingle ſympton of his diſorder remaining.

JACOB MACPHERSON.

Sworn before me at the Manſion-houſe, London, this 10th day of April, 1797.

BROOK WATSON, Mayor.

Letter from Baron Montroſe, Eſq; Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland place, London, addreſſed to Dr. Church.

Dear Sir,

As you think the publication of my caſe may tend to your good, I cheerfully conſent to your making uſe of it, out of reſpect to you, as well for the benefit of mankind, as I think it cannot be too univerſally known, in the year 1779 I caught a ſevere cold, which ſettled upon my lungs—this brought on a violent cough, pain, and tightneſs acroſs my breaſts, and ſhortneſs of breath. I uſed to expectorate a frothy, though latter a quantity of glutinous matter, which owing to the violence of the cough, uſed ſome times to be mixed with blood. I have had the advice of ſome of the firſt phyſicians in England, whoſe preſcriptions afforded me little more than temporary relief. In conſequence of hearing that col. Glover, of Portland place, had been aſtoniſhingly relieved by taking your cough drops, I was induced (having before an averſion to advertiſed remedies) to give your medicine a fair trial and am happy to make known to the world, that I am reſtored to perfect health by taking it, after having ſuffered a martyrdom for upwards of 16 years.

I am, dear Sir, your's ſincerely,

B. MONTROSE.

Devonſhire-ſtreet, May 6, 1797.

To Dr. Church.

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF,

Of the great and unparalleled efficacy of

DR. CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

In the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas and Conſumptions.

New York, July 10, 1798.

To DR. CHURCH,

Sir,

For upwards of *twelve years*, I have laboured under a ſevere cough, ſhortneſs of breath, ſpitting up of matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood, till at length I was ſo reduced as to be unable to walk acroſs my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and the ſhortneſs of my breath, could get no reſt day or night. Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a doſe as ſoon as I got it, from which I found inſtantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days I bleſs God I am reſtored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the inſtrument in the hands of Providence of ſaving my life. I muſt intreat you to publiſh this for the benefit of any who may be in my ſituation, as I am confident it is one of the beſt medicines in the world for thoſe complaints.

I am, Sir, your grateful ſervant,

NICHOLAS STAGG,

Little Robinſon-ſtreet.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

Are prepared and ſold by the inventor and ſole proprietor, Dr CHURCH, at his diſpenſary, Waſhington-ſtreet, New-York, and at his office, No. 1 South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſold by appointment by Meſſrs. Green's Annapolis.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, beautifully ſituate on the north ſide of South-river, about 3½ miles from Annapolis, containing 213½ acres; alſo for ſale, or to let, two unimproved lots, lying on Church-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. Wharfe's tavern.

The ſubſcriber alſo will ſell any of his lots or houſes, excepting his dwelling-houſe and ſtore, on Church-ſtreet. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may know the terms by making application to the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

September 25, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Friday the 19th of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable tract of land called SMITH's DELIGHT, containing 150 acres, the property of SAMUEL MAYNARD, ſen. lying in Anne-Arundel county, within about two miles of the Cheſapeake Bay, well watered, about twenty acres of it valuable meadow ground; the greateſt part of the reſidue cleared and fit for cultivation. The terms on which the above property is ſold are, that the purchaſer ſhall give approved bond, with ſecurity, to the truſtee, for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within ſix months from the day of ſale.

SAMUEL MAYNARD, jun. D. T.

September 25, 1798.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 3d of November next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called POVERTY DISCOVERED, late the property of JAMES BEACHWOOD, lying on the road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town, twenty miles from the former. The terms of ſale are, the purchaſer or purchaſers of the whole, or any part, ſhall, at his, her, or their election, either pay down the money to the truſtee immediately after the ſale, or bring the ſame into this court, or pay it to the truſtee immediately after the ſale ſhall have been ratified by the chancellor.

HENRY HOWARD, Truſtee.

September 22, 1798.

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI will be held at captain Sears's Tavern, in Baltimore, on Monday the 8th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to their laſt adjournment; the members of ſaid ſociety are earneſtly requeſted to give their attendance.

By order, ROBT. DENNY, Sec'ry.

September 24th, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber wants a perſon, who can be well recommended for his induſtry and good conduct, to take the management of a farm and a number of hands, on the ſouth ſide of Severn river. For ſuch an one liberal wages will be given. A ſingle man will be preferred.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1798.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that from a variety of misfortunes I ſhall be obliged to apply to the legiſlature of this ſtate, at their next general aſſembly, to be held at the city of Annapolis, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS EARLE.

Baltimore, 12th Sept. 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to diſcharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

FREDERICK KOONES.

September 4, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSIAS FERGUSON.

Prince George's county, September 21, 1798.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES OWENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims to make them known as ſpeedily as poſſible, to

NICHOLAS OWENS, }
JAMES OWENS, } Adminiſtrators.

September 23, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, on the north ſide of Severn, about five miles from Annapolis, a negro man called HARRY, he is about thirty years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſtrong made, bow legs, and very black complexion; had on an oſnabrig ſhirt, nankeen pantaloons, with ſtrings, coarſe cloth ſhort coat, much worn, and coarſe hat half worn; he had my leave on Sunday laſt to go to Annapolis and ſee his wife, who lives at the college, ſhe has relations living in Prince-George's county, and if he is not lurking about the neighbourhood, it is ſuſpected he is gone that way, or towards Baltimore, he has a ſiſter living there called SUKE or SUKEY, and other relations at Mrs. Lawſon's, about three miles from Baltimore, on the turnpike road. I purchaſed this fellow of Mr. Hammond, at the Iron works. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid fellow, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

Annapolis, September 4, 1798.

ON the firſt Monday in October next an election will be held at the city of Annapolis for four delegates to repreſent Anne-Arundel county in the general aſſembly; and one member to repreſent the ſecond diſtrict in the congreſs of the United States.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

To the VOTERS of the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, of PRINCE-GEORGE'S and ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTIES.

Gentlemen,

I THINK it expedient thus publicly to declare my determination to ſerve you as the repreſentave of this diſtrict in congreſs, if honoured by an election to a ſeat in that important ſtation.

It is not practicable or neceſſary at this time to give you a detail of the motives which have brought me forward on the preſent occaſion—neither will I treſpaſs on your patience by a lengthy avowal of my political ſentiments. I hope, however, that a majority of the diſtrict will be pleaſed to know that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the government of the United States—that I am, and ever have been, a decided friend to the wiſe, firm, and virtuous adminiſtration of that government—that I conſider our independence as an invaluable bleſſing, and will ever exert myſelf to protect it againſt the aggreſſions of France, or of any power on earth.

The little malicious reports that are now in circulation to injure my political character I hope to have an opportunity of proving to be as falſe as the hearts of their fabricators.

I am, with every ſentiment of reſpect,

Your friend and ſervant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 18, 1798.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,

Gentlemen,

WITH ſentiments of the ſincereſt gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me, in twice electing me to ſerve you in the general aſſembly of this ſtate, and the laſt time almoſt unanimouſly, I muſt now beg you not to conſider me among the candidates for that important ſtation. You muſt not, however, for a moment, believe that I mean to ſhrink from the difficulties likely to ariſe from the unprovoked and tyrannical conduct of the French Directory—No, my fellow-citizens, I will faithfully ſerve you, if elected, in a ſituation more arduous, requiring greater perſonal application, and demanding greater perſonal ſacrifices. You will learn from my addreſs to the diſtrict, that I aſpire to the honour of ſerving you in the congreſs of the United States.

With cordial wiſhes for your proſperity,

I am your obliged ſervant,

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

Fairland, Aug. 20, 1798.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wedneſday the 11th of October next,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND, all adjoining, ſituate in William and Mary pariſh, in Charles county, containing in the whole about eleven hundred acres; the lands are level, the greateſt part fertile, and well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco; about two hundred acres are in wood. An inconſiderable part of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and for the balance a long credit will be given. The terms of ſale will be more particularly made known on the day of ſale. If any perſons ſhould be deſirous of contracting for the ſaid land, at private ſale, they may be informed of the terms by applying to JOHN CAMPBELL, Eſq; who is authoriſed by me to diſpoſe of the lands.

GEORGE DENT, of WILLIAM.

September 11, 1798.

To be Sold to the higheſt bidder,

On Saturday the 27th day of October,

At Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on the road from the Federal City to Upper-Marlborough, about ſix miles from the former, and ten from the latter, containing about ſeven hundred acres, a greater part of which in woods, and about ſeventy acres of good meadow land; the cleared land is in good repair, and is divided into three tenements, with convenient houſes for the ſame; as it is preſumed thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe will view the ſaid lands before the day of ſale, the ſubſcriber deems a farther deſcription unneceſſary. The terms are, three hundred pounds in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

JOHN B. MAGRUDER.

ON the 20th inſtant, was committed to my cuſtody, a negro man who calls himſelf JEM, and ſays he is the property of HENRY AUKINS, in Beard's-town, Kentucky, the aforeſaid negro is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlim made, of a yellowiſh complexion; his cloathing is an old coat, old ſuſtian breeches, and oſnabrig ſhirt. His maſter is requeſted to take him away in two months from the above date, or he will be ſold for his priſon fees and other expences, agreeable to law.

RICHARD IRELAND, Jun. Sheriff of Calvert county.

Auguſt 27, 1798.

The ſubſcriber OFFERS for SALE the following property, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

THE houſe in School-ſtreet, where the ſubſcriber formerly lived, now in poſſeſſion of Mr. RICHARD OWEN; a houſe in Church ſtreet, formerly occupied as a cabinet-maker's ſhop, as this lot joins that of the dwelling houſe it would be very convenient either for a ſtore or office; there are three other ſmall tenements between this ſhop and Mr. Frazier's houſe which I will either ſell or leaſe. The whole or any part of this property will be ſold low. For terms apply to

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

Weſt River, Auguſt 4, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape out of Anne-Arundel county gaol, last evening, a negro man by the name of BEN, but commonly calls himself BEN ROGERS, the property of JOHN H. STONE, Esq; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark short coat, white kersey jacket and breeches, white yarn stockings, and coarse shoes, he has a scar over one of his eyes, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Whoever delivers the said negro at the gaol aforesaid shall be entitled to the above reward instead of ten dollars advertised by John Welch, Esq; paid by

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly to pass an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSHUA GROVES.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

BEN. MARSHALL, jun.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Anne-Arundel county called The North Side of Severn, intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to ascertain what are the public roads of said district, and to lay them out for the benefit of the public in general.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS MARSHALL.

Charles county, September 15, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

CLEM. CLEMENTS.

September 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly for an act, authorising the levy court for Saint-Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money for the maintenance and support of my son, James Flower, who is entirely deprived of his intellects.

JOSEPH FLOWER.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

B. CAWOOD.

September 4, 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

HENRY CRIST.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am at present unable wholly to pay; the mode of relief is repugnant to my wishes, but necessity compels me to it.

WILLIAM C. BITHRAY.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends preferring a petition to the general assembly of the State of Maryland, at the next session, for an act of insolvency.

J. A. CORRY.

Charles county, September 10, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN RIGBY.

Montgomery county, August 28, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 15th day of October next, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day ensuing,

THAT valuable and well known plantation whereon JOSEPH GALLOWAY lately resided, situate on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 980 acres of very valuable land, the situation high and healthy, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of Chesapeake Bay, West River, and Herring Bay, in a fine sporting country, and convenient to fine oysters, fish, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons; great part of the land is of the first quality, and lays level, with abundance of meadow ground, and a sufficiency of woodland, with care and attention, to supply the uses of a farm or farms. The title secure, and conveyance will be executed to the purchasers on payment of the purchase money. The land will be divided into one, two, and three lots, and will be sold, the whole together, or in lots, as may suit the convenience of the purchasers, and on a credit of one, two, and three years.

JOHN GALLOWAY, } Trustees of
DAVID LYNN, } Joseph Galloway.

September 3, 1798.

The subscribers being appointed trustees, by the honourable the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying so much of the real estate of the late deceased major-general SMALLWOOD as shall be necessary to discharge his debts, will SELL, on the premises, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the eighteenth of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE land belonging to the estate of the said deceased, which lies in Frederick county, being part of MONOCACY MANOR; this land consists of between four and five hundred acres, is situate within eight miles of Frederick-town, and is equal in fertility of soil to any in Maryland; the buildings thereon are such as are necessary to the purposes of farmers in that part of the country, and the other advantages attending it fully equal to those of any land in the county.

The trustees will also sell, on the premises, on Thursday the 25th of the same month, that very excellent and beautifully situated farm in Charles county, lying immediately on the Patowmack river, and bounded on one side by the Chickamuxon creek; this land consists of five hundred and seventy-nine acres, lies about sixteen miles from Alexandria, and six from Dumfries, is very rich, abounds in timber and wood, and has the advantages of good water, and a very agreeable neighbourhood; the improvements thereon are such as are suitable to the purposes of a tenant. Each of the above parcels of land will be sold entire, or divided into lots, as may appear to the trustees best to answer the design of the sale, and the purchaser will be required to give bond, with security, for paying one half of the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

P. S. All persons having claims against the said estate, who have not already made them known, are desired to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 25th of January next.

J. C.
H. H. C.

Charles county, September 10, 1798.

I WILL SELL, on reasonable terms, my farm near the city, called SANDGATE, with a part of TOD'S RANGE, so as to run with the road, containing together 286 acres, the plot of which may be seen.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE ANNAPOLIS RACES, for the JOCKEY CLUB, will commence on Tuesday the 30th of October next.

NOTICE.

IT being apprehended, that WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. dec. late of George-town, in the county of Montgomery and state of Maryland, has not left personal property sufficient to satisfy the debts due by him, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the said William Deakins, jun.—that they do appear on the second monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the UNION TAVERN in George-town aforesaid, with their claims against the deceased, properly authenticated, as the subscriber will at that time and place, or as soon thereafter as can be, proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased which have then come to his hands, among the creditors of the deceased, in the manner the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Ex'r. of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun. late of George-town in the county of Montgomery, and state of Maryland, having devised, a considerable part of his real estate in the State of Maryland to the subscriber, and it being apprehended that the same may not be sufficient to satisfy the debts due by the said William Deakins, his creditors are hereby requested and notified to appear on the second Monday in March next, being the 11th day of that month, at the Union tavern in George-town aforesaid, with their claims properly authenticated, that the subscriber may thereby be enabled to act in the distribution of the said real estate as the law directs.

FRANCIS DEAKINS, Devisee of
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

George-town, August 31, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to request those who are indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to settle them with him on or before the first day of November next, as longer indulgence will not be given; those who neglect to comply with this request may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons, as no stock of patience is sufficient to the tardiness of the present day.

JAMES WEST.

Annapolis, September 12, 1798.

THE subscriber, a languishing prisoner, hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

GEORGE C. SMOOT.

Charles county, September 3, 1798.

THIS is to give notice, I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state for the benefit of an act to relieve me of debts I am at present unable to pay.

JOHN R. BRYCE.

RAN away, on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a stout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of speaking; took with him sundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark striped elastic cloth, a white muslinet waistcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new small round hat, bound, and a pair of black shoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in the gaol of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following negro men, one committed on August 7th, by the name of DAVY, who says that he is the property of Mr. BENJAMIN DARNALL, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about 56 or 57 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made; his cloathing is 1 old white shirt, 1 osnabrig ditto, 2 pair of osnabrig trousers. The other commited on August 9th, by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, and says he is a free man, was born in Antigua, and arrived in Baltimore in July last, in the schooner Jane, capt. John Robertson, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his cloathing is 1 sailor's jacket of blue cloth, trousers of the same, 1 white shirt, and 1 pair of ticklenburg trousers, and seems to talk in the French dialect, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Their owners are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

August 22, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday morning the 23d of July, a SILVER WATCH, No. 12296, made by HERVAF, London, she has a steel chain, with a seal, the stone of which is white, and a key, part of which is broke off, the hour and minute hands are of gold, the point of the minute hand is broke. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS FOLKS.

Annapolis, August 1, 1798.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to allow me an annual support, as I am old and infirm, and unable to procure the necessaries of life.

MARY WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, August 8, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws passed at November session, 1785; also one copy of the procedings of the house of delegates of February session, and two of June session, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, it contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798. tf

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
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